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By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *April* 2.

In the observer, of Dec. 31, a paper of the first respectability, are the following paragraphs respecting the threatened invasion of England.

"We pledge the veracity for which the public have given us credit, and which we shall sedulously endeavor to preserve, that the armament with which France threatens to overwhelm this country, does not, nor for a considerable time cannot, comprise a force worthy our serious alarm.

It is stated, but we know erroneously, to consist of sixty thousand men. The friends of Buonaparte are particularly desirous of its increase, not to attempt the destruction of this country, but the emancipation, or at least to change the government of their own. Buonaparte who to the gasconades against Britain answered not, is the constant associate of the directors Barras and Neufchateau, who are opposed by the sanguinary promoters of terror, Reubel & Merlin; Lepaux, who is not a man of business, fluctuates between the great parties, without being attached to either. Barras, whose genius and enterprize is equal to any atchievment, and who is the favorite of the fair, loses much power by a reputed impetuosity which overleaps discretion, and which his adherents, amongst whom are comprised the Orleans party, dread will injure them: but this like other parties Barras uses not for those after whom they are called—he looks to himself, and conceives his permanent greatness built on the glory of his friend Buonaparte, whose supreme power he would establish as the means of his individual consequence,—The ascendancy which the ministers of vengeance, Merlin and Reubel, have acquired, may have occasioned Barras to look to a second situation.

"We have the most undoubted authority for stating the present situation of affairs in the French metropolis to be such, that immediate and important changes are inevitable; each of the hostile factions croud Paris with their partizans, and under pretext of augmenting the levies in the Western Provinces, draw from the frontiers towards the capital, such corps as they consider affected to their respective interests. The army in general is devoted to Barras and his colleagues. Reubel and his sanguinary associate have a decided majority in the citizens of Paris; so great indeed, that Buonaparte, from considerations to his personal safety, was prevented from appearing in the public streets.

"The order of the Directory for recalling into the public service the frigates and smaller vessels lent to the Merchants as privateers, had not been carried into effect neither does it appear consistent with the purpose or ability of the French government to make any efficient exertion for the re-establishment of their marine."

EXTRACT.

The real state of France is this. She is in open hostility with the English nation on account of their predominant maritime power. France and England are the modern rival powers, Rome and Carthage—the one determined on the reduction of the other's power. This is not a new competition; it has subsisted for centuries. The inveterate enmity of republican France towards Great-Britain is but a continuation of a spirit of rivalry which has appeared, under the monarchy, from the Norman conquest—sometimes a little moderated by peace and commerce, but never extinct. The victories of the French armies have revived a project of invasion, which has before been often contemplated and as often laid aside.

But the plan of destroying the power of Great Britain, by drying up the sources of her wealth, is now pushed further than any of the monarchs of France ever dared to attempt. No king, even the most absolute, ever ventured to enter the houses of private citizens and seize British made goods. No despot in Europe could accomplish such an act.

Nor would any of the monarchs of Europe dare to go so far in contempt of all the rules of nations, as to violate any neutral flag and make it confiscable, merely for carrying the goods of a particular nation. Despotism like this cannot be exercised by kings—it is reserved exclusively for Frenchmen.

But this proposition is general—it extends to confiscate the vessels of Sweden and Denmark, as well as of the United States—yet the Swedes and Danes, have formed no league with Great-Britain, to offend France. This is nothing but a pretext. The real truth is, France is determined on wounding England, through her commerce; she therefore cannot respect our trade, which takes 8 or 9 millions sterling per annum of British goods. To be at war with British manufactures, it is necessary to be at war with American commerce; and this would have been the case, if the treaty had never existed.

ANECDOTE OF DENNIS THE CRITIC.

Amongst the singularities of this learned self-tormentor, he either hated or affected to hate a *pun* so much, that he either grew outrageously angry, or quitted the company whenever a pun happened to be let off in his presence.

With this well known prejudice against him, the wits of his time constantly availed themselves. One night in particular, at Button's, Steele wanted to make a party without Dennis, though he could not decently do it, as Dennis was in the Coffee-house at the same time; ruminating for some time how to get rid of him, he at last observed Rowe sitting at the opposite side of the same box, when coming up to Dennis he asked him aloud, what was "the matter with him?"—The matter with me,' says Dennis, what do you mean by that?' Why,' says Steele, 'I did not know; but you appear to me to be like an angry waterman; you look one way, and Rowe another."

This was enough for our angry critic, who immediately bounced up, and left the room, thundering his anathemas against all puns and miserable punsters.

ON THE SUBJECT OF ARMING.

From the Columbian Centinel.

To the writer of the piece signed "A REPUBLICAN," *in the last* CHRONICLE.

SIR,

I AM aware that small indeed is the number, who are to be misled by the artful and incendiary mode which you choose to adopt, in order to rouse the opposition of the people against the intended plan of *arming*, as it is called. Our countrymen are too enlightened not to see through the *shallow artifice*, and are too much attached to TRUTH not to despise *falshood*. Yet it may be of use to expose your misstatement of facts and your false inferences.

You profess to enquire into the cause, which urges us to arm for *self defence* and say, "by the late *arreté* of the French directory, all *British manufactures* are liable to capture, found on board neutral ships," and then, as if you had recited the *whole* decree, and that decree the only cause, you ask with an air of triumph, "will the people of America involve themselves in all the calamities of war, for the purpose of protecting British manufactures?" Now this, Mr. *Republican*, is rather too *flimsy*; had you not known that the truth would not answer your purpose, you would have mentioned, as an important part of the decree, "that every *vessel* laded with the produce or merchandize of England, or *any of its possessions*, is decreed a lawful prize, *whoever be the proprietors* of said produce, &c"—and then, if you had the feelings of an American, you would have asked *no other cause* for the intended plan of defence. If a merchant ship with a valuable cargo of foreign goods, and only a single bale of English manufactures, or a single hogshead of rum, the produce of a British Island, should resist a privateer of the directory, would it be in defence of *British manufactures*; or to prevent the arbitrary condemnation of a valuable ship and cargo? Is not the number of vessels regularly employed in importing British manufactory small indeed, compared to the number of such as would be condemned under this decree, for having accidentally on board some trifling article, the manufacture of England? For French patriotism will no doubt strictly conform to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of this decree.

But, Sir, you well know that it is not solely in consequence of this *arreté*, arbitrary and unwarrantable as it is, that we are called upon to arm. The hostile conduct of the directory to this country, is of an older date, you, sir, in common with others, have long seen the violation of the most solemn treaties; you know that the ports of France are thronge with American vessels, carried in under the most wicked pretences; you know that condemnation follows almost every capture; you know that the wharves and streets of Bourdeaux, Nantz, Havre, &c. are crowded with American seamen thrown out of employ; and dependent on their consuls, for the means of returning to their families; you know that scarce a paper issues from our presses that is not filled with a melancholy list of captures and condemnations, in the French West Indies and in Spanish ports obsequious to the will of the directory; and in many instances attended with circumstances of ill usage to the captain and seamen, which a state of war would not justify, and a savage would blush to inflict.

You know that these things not only daily take place abroad, but aggressions equally horrible, are brought to our doors: we see our valuable homeward bound merchantmen captured within view of their destined ports; we see our mariners, after encountering the perils of a long and boisterous voyage from the remotest parts of the other hemisphere, and within a few leagues of our shores, dragged to some of the French possessions, and there turned out of their vessels with the mortification of seeing the valuable property of the merchants, and their own hard earnings condemned for want of a "*role d'equipage*," or some pretence equally unwarrantable. You know that within the past year, a valuable English ship and cargo were burnt within the jurisdiction of these states, and within the sanctuary of the harbor of Charleston. (Whatever you may think, its being English does not lessen the insult.) Unhappily, a thousand other instances of aggression might be added.

The stagnation of our commerce, and the consequent partial distress introduced into our large towns, is the result of these complicated outrages Knowing these things to be true; how, sir, can you have the effrontery to tell the people of America, that to arm is only to protect British manufactory. Who of the Chronicle readers, with all the pains you have heretofore taken to mislead them, are fools enough to believe you. You say to arm means the same as to make war. You know, sir, that it has been the invariable policy of our administration, to avoid war; you know that every true American must advocate such policy, and it is in vain that you attempt to make people believe, that those who have the most to lose are advocates for war. It is perfectly natural that you, and others of the same sentiments with you, when you see the crisis to which your blind adulation of the French and the misrepresentations of your party have brought your country; when papers like the Chronicle have justified alike every decree issuing from the directory.—I say it is natural that before the evil arrives, you should attempt to throw the odium of making war (should such be the consequence of our system of defence) on the administration, and thus parry the resentment of an injured people. *You know*, sir, although you insinuate the contrary, that our government do not wish a war; but if the directory, because we arm our merchantmen and fortify our coasts, to prevent in future some of the aggressions I have before recited, choose *only* to make war, I trust there is not an American who will shrink from the danger; for if there ever was a case in which a nation would be justified in repelling force by force it would be then. We might then lay our hands on our hearts as we did in 1775, and *Appeal to Heaven*.

The people will not involve themselves in a debt of 40 or 50,000,000 merely to aid the British merchants and manufacturers Nor will they mortgage their farms for a box of ribbons; nor will the Lynn shoemakers become subject to a heavy tax to support the shoemakers of England." But the people of America, sir, believe me, will with the same unanimity and courage which they displayed in shaking off our colonial subjection to Great Britain, repel the attempts of France or any other nation to reduce us again to the condition of colonies;—they have no more inclination to become French colonists than they had to continue British colonists; and as in the one instance Providence crowned their virtuous efforts with success—so should the occasion arrive there is little reason to fear that the same prowess would terminate as gloriously for our country. As to the 50,000,000 sir, the object for which we once contended was so great, that wisely we did not count the cost; so I presume the case contemplated, no mercenary consideration would prevent our vigorously defending those rights which we once tho't ourselves bound to hand inviolate to our posterity.

The yeomanry to whom you so often address yourself, know that whether their produce lays on hand because the country is at war, or because the merchants are deterred from shipping it for fear of French captures, the consequence to them is the same. If our merchants are allowed to arm there will be some chance at least that some may go clear.

You ask, will the sailors enter on board American armed vessels, and subject themselves to the loss of their limbs to help a gang of British importers. Sailors, I say, will more readily enter on board vessels so armed as to give them some chance of escaping capture and imprisonment, than on board unprotected vessels, where there is every probability of capture, and an absolute certainty of ill usage.

You say the *Tories* have for many years been anxious to destroy the friendship between France and the United States, and that the British treaty was predicated and adopted on this principle. I was at a loss to know who you meant by *Tories* until you explained by mentioning WASHINGTON and ADAMS. And these, sir, are the men you dare to call Tories; and can you believe that any body is stupid enough to listen to your calumnies against such men as these? If they are Tories, who would not be proud of the title? No praise of mine can exalt them above the high rank they hold in the estimation of the virtuous and good in all countries; and be assured that no *slander of yours* can rob them of the smallest portion of their well earned fame. You say, Mr. ADAMS was tainted with the glare and pomp of St. James's. This absurd cant is not novel from the mouth of political fanatics. Why was he not tainted with the much greater glare of the court of Versailles? We see him there with his excellent colleague Mr. JAY, baffling the intrigues of the count de VERGENNES and the more dangerous opposition of Dr. FRANKLIN, until by their firmness alone we obtained the acknowledgment of our independence, the enlargement of our territory, our right to the fisheries and other blessings which that instrument secured to us. Your observation on Mr. ADAMS's advancement of his son is too scurrilous almost to be noticed, if some falshood was not blended with it which should be exposed. He did not *give* his son diplomatic honors; his talents had bro't him forward to the notice of the late President, and HE appointed him resident in Holland; he has been removed from thence to Berlin, as it was important to renew our treaty with the king of Prussia, which was near expiring. Who more proper to execute that mission than Mr. ADAMS, who was nearer that court than any other public minister of the United States: and without disparagement to any of our foreign ministers, it may be truly said, that his country cannot boast a more faithful, upright and able servant in the diplomatic list than our present minister at Berlin. You say that within two years Mr. ADAMS and his son have received 80,000 dollars*. It is a sufficient answer to this insinuation that the President receives the same, and no greater compensation than the former President, and the minister at Berlin the same and no greater than any other minister plenipotentiary.

The conclusion of your piece being only a repetition of the jingle about British manufactures, yeomanry, &c. I shall pass over.

And now, sir, I shall take leave of you for this time. If you are not so hardened in the habit of reviling every thing that is good, and so addicted to false representations as to take them for true—let me ask you to think seriously of the part you are acting. The time is approaching and perhaps is not far distant, when the people will look around them to find out their real enemies. These they will soon discover to be people of your description, who with the words patriot and liberty in their mouths, are incessantly employed in deceiving them. They will discover that a *sower of sedition* is no republican, and that he who seeks to *divide the people* when unanimity is essential to their political existence, whatever he may call himself, is a villain. MARCUS.

* This is a genuine Jacobin Chronicle falshood. The President has received no more than his salary as Vice-President, and President, during that period, and Mr. J. Q. Adams his salary as minister resident whilst in Holland, being four thousand five hundred dollars and as minister plenipotentiary, an appointment made him by the late President Washington, the law of appropriation gives him 9000 dollars, and only half that sum as an outfit.—These calumniators are about as good patriots, as they are arithmaticians.

From the Middlesex (Con.) Gazette.

Mr. DUNNING,

The threat of the far famed *Lyon*, that through the instrumentality of newspapers he would revolutionize Connecticut, it appears he has began to put in execution, and your Gazette has the honor of commencing the projected operations. You will instantly perceive, that I refer to the extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, published in your last number.—Order, decency, and truth are not more wounded in that extract, than reasonable men would expect, from a writer, smarting under the oil of Hickory, and goaded on by passions inflamed by disappointment, and the hope of revenge. If, however, *Lyon* is resolved to *spit* his venom upon us and occasion an universal hydrophobia, it is time for men of moderation to oppose him, by unveiling his artifices, and exposing his misrepresentations.

Party productions bear the plain impress of partiality, deceit and distortion. None will be imposed on by them, but *kindred souls*, and those who from their local situations or habits have not intelligence of what passes at this eventful day. The *extract* is the true and legitimate offspring, of the associated club of disorganizers, who exert themselves to bring the government of this country into contempt,—to palsy its efforts, to degrade its dignity, and to undermine and destroy its constitution. It is against the supporters of this palladium of our safety and happiness,—the men, who determined to move in their own sphere only are equally resolved not to infringe upon the power of others, that their vindictive, restless malice is ever exerted.

If resort be had to the principle, of human nature, we find a constant disposition to enlarge our own privileges, rights, powers and pleasures, and to diminish the opposing privileges, rights, powers, and pleasures of others.—It is this principle that has occasioned such a mispense of money and of time, in the Federal Legislature. But accessions of force have been derived to it, from other sources. Originally, the hope of escaping payment of debts justly due to British creditors, made our southern brethern warm patriots. The flour speculation of *Randolph* (and would to God that was the only one entered into to the injury of our country) had a very *republican* effect, on *him and his party*. To pursue the subject would be a task both tiresome and invidious. The same *republican* party still complain, of the extention of power by the *executive*, and that the part of Congress usually denominated federal, are in a conspiracy against the people, surrendering up the rights of the popular branch of government, and *voluntarily committing suicide on their own powers and privileges*. This compliment from the sons of liberty who *tyrannize over their thousands of slaves*, is too opposite to human nature, the experience of mankind, and the observations of the calm and patriotic, to deserve a serious refutation No,—it is the sincere determination of men, who respect the *will* of the people as declared in the federal constitution and who will not enlarge *their own powers* at the expence of robbing the executive of the powers delegated to him, that occasions the malevolent aspersions of the disorganizer.

When offices are shewn to be *unconstitutionally* and *unnecessarily* created, it will be time to alarm the people, with the cry of *Governmental influence*.—Would the Lyon have no establishments,—neither army, navy, or ministers?—Would he banish all expences, and every appointment that will occasion them?—If this is his object, most clearly he meditates the overthrow of government. The enquiry ever must be, whether establishments are made *unconstitutionally* and *unnecessarily*. The various establishments of Government are the wheels on which it moves. If they are not multiplied beyond utility, to diminish them is to cripple government, and that this is the real object of many a fair spoken disorganizer, none but the ignorant or demoniac will doubt.

The federal party in Congress,—the champions of the federal constitution, are the men whom *the Lyon* would stigmatize, as friends to the Executive, and *enemies to the people*.—Away with this idle cant, that the speaker himself does not believe.—Is it impossible that men of understanding and honesty, should approve of governmental measures? One political opinion so reducible to a certain standard that none but a fool or villain can differ from the opinion formed by by honest men? Must the man who supports the executive, be an enemy to the people? The answer to these questions,—the reply which every man of discernment not warped by prejudice, by interest, or by influence has anticipated is, *No*.

If then men of understanding and honesty, *may* approve of the measures of government; if there is no standard to which you can bring political opinions; if an honest man may approve of the measures of the Executive, what reason is there to brand with disgrace those who support the federal executive?

Are they not equally interested in the prosperity of our common country, as those who exclaim against them? Have they not from their responsible situation, an additional motive to fidelity? Are not their property, families, and friends all embarked in the federal vessel, and will the enlightened mind suspect that they mean to sink or destroy her? Shall the yellow tinge of a narrow suspicious mind be transfused into their faces, and discolor them? But perhaps they want abilities and *the Lyon's* opportunities of information. Then, it is not unusual for conceited men, who have an immoderately high opinion of themselves, to mistake the hissing of a tea-kettle for the roaring of the ocean.

I hardly expected to hear, that a repugnance to *directly* tax the people.—and duties on articles of bulk, such as molasses, sugar salt &c. should be urged as a political sin against the supporters of government. Would the Letter writer. unless under the pressure of imperious necessity, sustain the federal burden by direct assessment, and in this, have federal men mistaken the wishes and feelings and interests of the people?—Is it exceptionable if a next external duty be resorted to at all.—to tax highly, bulky articles of *universal* consumption, which cannot easily evade the tax by being smuggled? It is my pride to reflect, that to such pitiful expedients must the disorganizers resort, to tarnish the reputation of federal men.—To pursue the extract through its labyrinths of misrepresentation and false intention, is a tax of too little importance, to a mind, that would not exert itself, except, where it is necessary to guard the public against delusion

That there are individuals of very different opinions on the political measures of this country and of the French Republic.—of information and integrity candor must admit. But that those who desire to be called the republican party, are the friends of our country or its constituted authorities, I sincerely question. They are *French Republicans*, not *American patriots*,

To me it is no recommendation of them, that they attempt to enlarge the *power* of the house of representatives. In this country every branch, of government is the popular branch, the whole being of *popular* origin,—and he who endeavours to take from one branch and give to another, what the people have not given, is an enemy to the federal constitution.

That the disorganizing party are more economical than federal men in the expenditure of public money, is a misrepresentation "grose as a mountain, open, palpable."—What is economy? Is it merely a refusal to grant or appropriate money? No; it is the refusal to grant money *causelessly*. The disorganizers were not long since very anxious to incur expences, in opposing the English—but at present would have their country *keep unprepared* against the probable attacks and depredations of the French.——*This is Economy!!!*

An endeavour to continue friendship and harmony with all mankind is extremely laudable, if such endeavour is bottomed on the basis of *philanthropy* and *public good*, Such endeavours however to preserve harmony with an insulting power, may be too ceaseless and improperly exerted, to deserve the name of patriotism; it may be carried so far as to merit the appellation of folly, cowardice, and treason.

But does the Lyon really believe, that the faction existing in our government, the unintermitted complaints against our administration, the opposition to every measure of federal men, the scurrilities constantly vented against every public proceeding, and the profuse admiration of French doctrines, principles and proceedings, is the politic method of conserving harmony with the French Republic—Does he believe, that disunion and disorganization at home is wisely adapted to procure good treatment? does he not know, that the wily, intriguing, ambitious Frenchman laughs in his sleeve at his credulity, and thanks his stars (for Deity he does not acknowledge) at his simplicity? does he not believe, if ever the French republic should humiliate our country and give us the *fraternal embrace*, that to him and all betrayers of their country, she will say, "I loved the treason, but despise the traitor?"

It is the firm attitude of the federal man, amidst the calamities of our country, that the impartial and good, will admire. They will view him as being, erect, calm, looking forward with an inquisitive eye into futurity—willing to do justice, but resolved that the peace and prosperity of his country, shall not be the sport of *fair words and faithless promises*. Anxious for the general weal he appears determined that resentment shall have no place within his bosom even against the depredations of our country's wealth, and therefore concurs in the sending commissioners, to discuss the causes of difference with the French republic,—*Commissioners who have been treated with contempt and rudeness*. Finding that nothing but unconditional submission, and palpable breach of faith will satisfy our haughty persecutors, he resolutely resolves like the strong man, to embrace the pillars of his country, though he perish.

ARISTIDES.

ABRIDGEMENT OF

THE STATE OF POLITICKS.

FOR THIS WEEK.

London, Jan. 6.

HAVING already, in an address to the readers of this paper, in our number for Tuesday last, taken a glance at the general aspect of '97, as seen by the eye of a Briton, we shall not insist much further on that subject at this time than just to say, that, at the commencement of 1798, Great Britain finds herself in a situation of equal difficulty and novelty; of difficulty, inasmuch as she has to contend single handed, against a neighbouring power, the most formidable for numbers, and various stratagems of policy and war, that has appeared in modern times, perhaps that ever appeared in the world; of novelty, because we are now, by the total dissolution of the Confederation, and the new arrangements and distributions agreed on between France and Austria in Germany wholly isolated from the continent, and restored to the situation in which we stood before the accession of King William III. or rather in the reign of Charles I.*—This arduous state of affairs we by no means consider as an inauspicious commencement of the year. It has, undoubtedly, a tendency to unite us in council and action; to moderate the heats and animosities of contending parties and factions in Parliament; and to call forth, and direct with proper energy, the resources and strength of the country. Several proofs of such moderation have been given in the course of the last recess of Parliament, in which pretensions to personal preferment were sacrificed to the interests of the State; and offers were made of support without any participation in any arrangements that should be formed of such men,

and on such principles, as might gain the general confidence of the nation. The design alluded to proved abortive; nevertheless, the magnanimity and patriotism evinced are equally intitled to our praise, as if it had been carried into execution. If the French should dare to make their appearance amongst us, the spirit of moderation and mutual concession would become general. the wills of all be united, and and arm of Great-Britain irresistable.

Preparations are still going forward in France, for invading some part of Great Britain or Ireland; the real object of these is still a subject of doubt and various conjecture. But, for our parts, it does not appear quite certain to us, that the ostensible object is not the real one, or at least that it will not, in the end, turn out to be the real one; for whatever may be the private views of the Directory, and their party, the spirit of adventure and plunder once excited can not be easily laid; nor is it impossible for French invention, directed to one object, to contrive some means of eluding our fleets, and landing troops on our coasts Though they have not a navy, they have, or may soon, procure abundance of floating timber; yet whether in huge rafts, or floating Islands of wood, or in row-boats, they would be exposed to many difficulties and dangers arising from natural causes, and to various modes of annoyance and attack on the part of this nation; and, on the whole, there is no reason for entertaining the smallest apprehension that their expedition would be successful.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

These countries, one day, and that perhaps not very distant, to be reunited in one glorious peninsula, though crouching at present before the insolence of the new Republic, will in all probability, some years hence be united with

ITALY

In one vigorous and successful effort for throwing off the Spanish yoke. In the same cause they may probably be joined by the grand Co-partitioner Ally of France, the Emperor of

GERMANY.

We see but a very short way indeed into futurity; who would have said five or six years ago, that a few gentlemen on the Continent would lay their heads together, and not in vain, for parcelling out the best part of Europe as they please? Let us not suppose that the present maniac energy of France will be perpetual: the French, left to themselves, will become inactive and weak; how unfortunate that they were united for so long a time by external compression.

The Congress has opened at Rastadt. Their proceedings are not far advanced in the forms they must pass through: but enough, and too much has transpired of the principles by which they are to be regulated The Pacification has been preconcerted, and is to be dictated by France in conjunction with Austria: the integrity of the German Empire is not to be regarded: deprivations and exchanges are to be made and the K. of E. in particular, it is understood, is to be deprived of Hanover and Osnaburg.

THE NORTHERN POWERS.

are still asleep; their inaction appears to us to have been, on a large view, very impolitic. Was it politic to permit France and Austria imperiously in the affairs of Germony; and even if France makes a just report, in those of Poland. As to the contest between France and England, it is probably they think a very pleasing spectacle! as they hate the power of the one at land, and that of the other at sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The modification of a new Assessment of Taxes has greatly abated the spirit of opposition to that requisition; still many say, why not equalize, and even increase the Land-tax? Others say, why should the proprietors of Stock escape; The Minister and his friends may have an opportunity, if not of pleasing yet of equalizing, and displeasing all parties. To speak plainly, the Land-tax & the Funds are bodies of reserve to be called into action, if the phrenzy of the Rulers of France shall render this necessary.

* *In that of Charles II. we were led into foreign connections and alliances.*

Muslins at Auction.

On TUESDAY MORNING the 3d of April, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

15 bales of East India Muslins,

By the bale, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—consisting of

Baftas
Cossaes
Guzzenas
Handkerchiefs, &c.

The whole entitled to drawback.

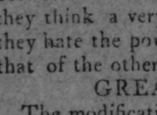
FOOTMAN & Co. *Auct'rs.*

march 30. dts

For Savannah,

(To sail on Saturday the 7th of April)

THE SHIP



SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GIBBIN, Master.

A regular established Packet with elegant accommodations.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Rees's wharf, or to

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have for sale a quantity of prime new Rice by said vessel.

march 31 d7t

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

John Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—cotf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE OF UNION.

Thursday, March 29.

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. BROOKS again complained of the insinuation which Mr. Giles had thrown out against him, which he said was not called for by any circumstance under consideration.

Mr. GILES assured him he mentioned the fact alluded to out of no disrespect to him. With respect to the date of Mr. Monroe's letter, he had been deceived by a leaf being folded down at the letter whose date he had mentioned. The gentleman had said that he had attributed improper motives to the President of the United States. This he denied. He had said, he took measures which he did not approve, and he hoped a difference of opinion from any man, would not be imputed to him as a crime. With respect to the explanation which the gentleman had given of his own conduct he was glad to hear it. It was to obtain this explanation, that he mentioned the reports which he had heard. Mr. G. renewed his assertion that he and his friends always had been willing to put the nation in a state of defence. As to the frigates, he gloried in his vote against them; but with respect to the use of them, the gentleman was mistaken. They were intended to be sent against the Algerines only.

Mr. S. SMITH said a few words as to the statements which had been made with respect to the amount of our exports to different countries: that made by the gentleman from Virginia, he said, was correct, except that some deduction ought to be made from the 36 millions on account of the hanse towns.

Mr. NICHOLAS made some remarks as to the date of Mr. Monroe's letter. Tho' the date was as stated by the gentleman from S. Carolina, he still maintained that Mr. Monroe could not have known whether or not the Senate had ratified the British treaty. Mr. N. hoped the committee would rise, and that he should be permitted to shew the consequences of a war with France at this time. He said yesterday he should have been willing to have overlooked the past, and to have taken the best mode of getting out of our prefent situation; but when gentlemen say that all has been done by this government that could have been, he should consider it as treason to his country not to shew that the present misunderstanding with the French republic was founded in our own misconduct. Not that we were wrong in saying we will not bear the treatment of the French since; for though he thonght we gave the first offence, yet he was not for bearing the chastisement of any country.

After a few words betwixt Mr. Dayton and Mr. Nicholas, as to the object of the amendment, the committee rose.

CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

FRIDAY, March 30.

MR. ALLEN having proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, the dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, mentioned in his message of the 19th inst.
or such parts thereof as considerations of public safety and interest, in his opinion, may permit."

Mr. S. SMITH said, he should have no objection to the resolution, if the latter part of it was struck out. If the President thought it necessary that any part of the correspondence ought to be kept secret, he would, as is usual in such cases, inform the House that this wa the case, and the galleries would accordingly be cleared. The communication would then, probably be referred to a select committee, and such parts of it published, as might appear proper.

Mr. ALLEN observed, that there might be parts of this correspondence which it would not be proper to communicate to this House, even confidentially. If this was not the case, the President could still communicate such part of the correspondence in confidence as he may think proper. He wished to leave the President to act according to his discretion. Without some portion of this discretion being allowed him, the government could not proceed.

Mr. GILES said, no part of the correspondence ought to be kept from Congress. He was not himself satisfied as to the sincerity of the proceedings of the Executive of the United States towards France; he wished, therefore, not only to have the correspondence of our ministers, but the instructions which were given to them. Mr. G. defended what he had yesterday said about the President and these papers; and hoped if the House called for the papers at all, they would call for all the papers, and the instructions upon which our ministers acted.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all the words after the 19th instant, and insert after the words "this House" *the instructions to and.* This was not a time, Mr. L. said, to stand upon trifling punctilios, which might be proper upon ordinary occasions. They were now called upon to say whether the country shall be preserved in peace, or go to war; yet the correspondence which ought to convince the House of the propriety of acting in this or that way, is withheld. How could they say to their constituents, without this information, all has been done that could be done to preserve the country in peace, but war was inevitable? And if war is rushed into headlong, without due consideration, and consequently without ascertaining whether it is just or not, can it be expected that the wishes and aids of the people will be heartily engaged in such a war? They certainly would not.

It would be no answer, to say that our negociation with a foreign power would, by this means, be exposed. The communication might be made with closed doors, and no one could suppose any thing would be exposed by the members of the legislature, which the good of the country requires to be kept secret. But gentlemen wish this House to repose the strictest confidence in one branch of the government, at the same time that they say no confidence can be placed in the integrity of this House. [Mr. ALLEN exclaimed, who said it?] Mr. L. replied, that this was a fair inference from what had been said.

The latter part of the resolution proposed to transfer a right to the President, which it ought itself to exercise, as to judging of what it was proper to publish in consideration of the public safety and interest. If this power was given to the President, he might withhold such parts of the papers, as might prevent a correct judgment being formed upon them. He was not himself disposed to cede to the President the right, which he was sent there to exercise for his constituents, of judging of so important a question as a question of peace or war. He could not basely surrender this right. If the papers were called for at all, he hoped, the whole would be called for, in order that the House might form that sound and temperate judgment for which the present crisis so loudly calls, and for which the people of the United States anxiously look. Indeed to pass the resolution unamended, would, in his opinion, be a shameful direliction of their rights.

Mr. BAYARD thought the propriety of this call upon the President was extremely doubtful, and as it regarded the instructions given to our ministers, wholly improper. With respect to the communication of the dispatches, it was wholly a matter of Executive discretion to judge whether it would be proper to communicate them, or not. He was one of those who had so much confidence in the Executive as to trust to his candour, understanding and integrity, to determine upon the propriety of what he should send to; or withhold from this House. At a time when it is not known that our negociation with France is closed, it would be extremely imprudent to have the instructions to our ministers laid before this house, as what was sent here, notwithstanding any vote of secresy, would not long be kept secret. It would soon be in Europe, and might do us essential injury, by disclosing our ultimation to France, and by shewing it also to the world. It was in vain, Mr. B. said, to suppose that one hundred men could keep a secret for any length of time, however important it might be. To elucidate that assertion, he referred to the divulging the secret of the British treaty by a Senator.

But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GILES) has no confidence in the government of this country with respect to its negociation with France; and in order to try the sincerity of the Executive, he wishes for these papers. Does the gentleman, by this, mean to give the lie to the Executive? Because in his message he has told the House that he has given power to our Ministers to settle our disputes with the French Republic and to "make all reasonable concessions." What more does the gentleman wish? Does he wish unreasonable concessions to be made? Surely he does not. Did any thing appear in the conduct of the French Directory to shew that our Ministers were not possessed of ample powers? No; the Directory never knew any thing about their powers, at least so far as any official communications had been received on the subject. There could not, therefore, be any ground upon which the gentleman could rest his suspicions. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be negatived.

Two or three gentlemen were on the floor together.

The SPEAKER said, the amendment to insert *the instructions to and*, would come first under consideration.

Mr. HARPER said, he did not mean, at this time, to enter into the merits of the present question. It was important and presented itself in a new light to the house. The original motion he was ready to have voted for; he did not know whether he might not vote for this. But he wished time to consider of it. He therefore moved the farther consideration of this question to be postponed till Monday.

Mr. ALLEN had no objection to the postponement, except the mover of the amendment, would permit it to be amended by a modification of this sort, "*Such parts of those instructions as were communicated to the French Government.*"

The question for postponement was put and carried 47 to 41.

The order of the day was then called for.

Mr. ALLEN hoped, since the consideration of his proposition had been postponed, the house would not resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, until this information was received. The debate of yesterday, he thought would do no good, as it served only to alarm the public mind, and he expected if the house went into a committee to-day, the time would be spent as unprofitably.

Mr. BROOKS seconded the motion, as the information called for would certainly throw light upon the subject; and though he had himself sufficient information to enable him to vote upon the question, many gentlemen, in the course of the debate, had made a great *hue and cry* after these papers, he hoped therefore they would be called for.

Mr. NICHOLAS always thought it proper to ask for further information on this subject; but as he had been told that when it was received, it would be final as to our affairs with France, and tantamount to war, he thought it better to decide the question whether we are ready to go to war, or not, first. He wished this, also, to prevent the consequences which are now taking place from a general impression in the country, from the late message of the President, that we must be involved in War. In consequence of this persuasion, he had received information that *produce has fallen one-fourth in price.* He wished, therefore, to come to a vote as soon as possible that should decide the question of peace or war. It was upon this ground that he did not call for the papers, and upon this ground, he hoped they should proceed with the business. Delay may give time for measures to be taken which shall stab the peace of the country; which may go beyond the powers of the legislature to arrest their progress. If the business of the Union was to be suspended until the call was made, it must also be suspended until the call is answered; and if it be favorably answered, until the communications are printed. He hoped, therefore, this delay would not take place.

Mr. BALDWIN said, if gentlemen could reconcile it to their own minds to let this important business lie over from day to day, it was more than he could do. He was surprised to find at first some reluctance to go into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union; and he was now surprised that there was any reluctance to proceed with the business. He would not indulge suspicions as to motives; but he begged them to believe that he could not help expressing his anxiety at the prospect of any delay in coming to a decision on the question which had already undergone some discussion. He had never seen the affairs of this country on such a dangerous precipice as at present, and not to act, but let things alone, and the country will soon be in war, and then we must defend ourselves as well as we can. At least, this was his view of the matter. But, if the business be pursued at present, though we find France has behaved towards us, so as to give us a just ground for war, yet if we wish to avoid war, this is the time to prevent it. The subject is at present before the house in the way which the President thought proper to place it; and if a call is made for papers, it is well known that he will not be obliged to send them. The information which they had he himself supposes correct, as the President had given it upon his responsibility; he was, therefore, ready to vote upon the question before the committee of the whole. He believed there was a disposition in the country for peace, and against the arming of merchant vessels. He believed that by taking pointed and decisive measures, they had on a former occasion, kept the country out of war; he hoped they would be able to do it on the present occasion. He should not object to calling for the papers; but wished not to protract the business.

Mr. GORDON was surprised to hear gentlemen say the house was called upon to act upon the opinion of the President, there is certainly something more before the house He could not account for the opposition made to a postponement except it was, that when the information was obtained gentlemen were apprehensive they could not hold the language they now hold, as almost every gentleman who had spoken upon the subject, had complained that sufficient information was not before them. If this information was unnecessary, then the resolution ought to have been negatived at once; but having been postponed, he thought it would be improper to proceed with the question before the committee of the whole, until it was received. He saw no reason, therefore, for going into the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, except to give the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) an opportunity of doing what he has proposed to do, viz. to shew to the world that our Government has acted improperly towards France; but such was his opinion of that gentleman's perseverance, that if he did not get an opportunity of doing this to-day, he would take another opportunity of doing it, and therefore it was not necessary to go into a committee for the purpose of receiving his speech; and he could not see for what else it could be desired, except it was that gentlemen wished still to hold out to the people the idea, that there is a considerable part of this house, with the President at their head, for war, though the charge was altogether denied.

But the gentleman from Virginia, says that the late message of the President has so agitated the public mind, that believing war is approaching, produce has fallen one fourth in price. If the fact was as stated, he did not believe it had been the Message of the President which had produced it, but the decree of the French Directory, as the Message contained nothing like war. He thought the insinuation injurious to the President, and to those who thought with him, and who were opposed to war, but who, nevertheless, will not vote for the resolution before the committee of the whole, because they do not feel themselves called upon to decide the question of Peace or War at present.

Mr. DANA was against the postponement, not because he thought the message of the President had caused the fall of produce—because that Message would certainly have had no such effect, had it not been accompanied by a decree of the French Directory, which went to let loose all the French corsairs upon all Neutral vessels, and to exclude them from French ports. This, he believed it was which had produced the effect spoken of. But he did not think of the resolution before the committee of the whole was adopted, that it would raise the price of produce. Indeed, he did not think it would produce any effect. He considered it as an unmeaning thing; and a person voting for it, might with propriety go into every measure proposed for the defence of the country. It was one of those vague propositions upon which gentlemen may say what they please, and he looked upon it as introduced with that view. And since they must submit to hear the speeches of gentlemen upon the occasion, he wished the business to be going on. The gentleman from Virginia told the committee yesterday, that he would give them a speech to-day, wherein he would shew that this country had been to blame in respect in France, in which, he doubted not, they should be entertained with many severe phillippics against the Executive; all these speeches, calculated to raise a clamour in the country must be submitted to. He wished therefore, to go from day to day into a committee of the whole, until gentlemen had exhausted themselves, and then the business of the Nation might be proceeded with.

Mr. BROOKS said, for the same reason which his friend from Connecticut gave for going into the order of the day, he wished to avoid it; because he hoped, if till Monday was given for the gentleman to consider upon the matter, he would give up his speech.

Mr. GALLATIN. In whatever he had said in the Sommittee of the whole on the state of the Union, he had made no allusion to the papers, a call for which had been proposed. If he understood the objections urged to going into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, it was, that the house ought to wait until these papers were before them. So far as related to himself, this was unnecessary, for he had not complained of any want on this head. Not because he did not desire to have the information, if it could be obtained; but because he thought it best, under the present situation of this country, first to decide whether we will remain in Peace, or go to War. For if it had first been determined to call for farther information, how did he know that it would be given, or if given, whether it would not be in a mutilated state, rather than which, he would chuse to act without it upon the Message of the President alone; and, according to the opinion of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) the house ought not to ask for any papers whatever from the Executive. He thought the information contained in the Message of the President was sufficient to decide the question at present before the committee of the whole, as he there states, that he has no ground to hope for a happy issue to our mission. This is not matter of opinion; but coming from the President to the Legislature, is matter of fact, and when he so says, it must be understood that he is not willing that any farther Negociation shall take place; and that all the reasonable concessions having been made that can be made, there is an end of the Negociation. It was true, when these concessions were made known, it was possible, that he might differ in opinion from the President as to their reasonableness; but this House has no controul over the President in this respect. Therefore, the information which he has given to the house, is sufficient for them to act upon; and they ought now to say whether they will go to War, or remain in Peace.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) has supposed that the resolution before the committee of the whole, is vague and inexplicit; merely a thing for declamation and speeches, and that it ought therefore to be disposed of as soon as possible. He was himself also in favour of getting through with it as soon as possible; but it was extraordinary, that that gentleman should complain of its being vague, and yet endeavour to make it more so, by wishing to see it amended as proposed. As to the *speeches* which had been made upon this occasion, they were not properly produced by the motion before the committee, and could not be charged upon the supporters of it. The only arguments offered in favour of it (which had been in some degree restrained by the amendment) where to shew, that it is not expedient to go war at this time.

Mr. G. did not see how the information proposed to be called for could influence the vote on the question before the committee. If any gentleman could shew this, he would not object to the postponement. The mover acknowledged he did not want the information for himself; it was only to remove any clamour which might be used in debate, or which might appear in the papers.

It was true, Mr. G. said, however obnoxious the fact might be to some gentlemen, that the message of the President had produced the effect which had been mentioned; it had upon his mind the effect of a Declaration of War. He did not say that it really was so; but the effect produced upon him was, a belief that if something was not done by the legislature to prevent it, the consequence would be war. This conviction he felt from the moment the message was read. He understood the same effect was produced on others. And though he was not certain about the fact of the fall which had been said to have taken place in the price of produce, yet, if it were so, it was not produced by the decree of the Directory, as that accompanied the first message of the President, and it was the last which had had the effect spoken of.

The effect produced by the decree of the Directory, said Mr. G. we know. It can be ascertained by the variation it has produced in the price of insurance. He understood the difference which had been made by that decree in the insurance of vessels from London to this country, was five per cent.

Mr. G. thought it important that an early decision should be given to the question before the committee, that the people of the United States might know what they had to expect, and in order to remove the idea which every where prevails, that we shall be in war in a short time. It is upon this idea, said he, that the Insurance Offices refuse to insure vessels in French ports; not on account of the decree of the Directory, but from the message of the President: and it was with a view of removing this impression, he believed, that the resolution was laid upon the table.

(Debate to be continued.)

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20¾	
2379	20	
2380	20½	Two cord.
2381	20¾	
2382	20	
2383	20¼	
2384	20	
2385	20¼	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.

april 2. 1w

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. 5

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the south west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.

Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence further westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

march 31. 3awtf

The Subscribers have For Sale,

The following GOODS, viz.

Red and blue Bernagore Handkerchiefs
Santipore do.
Sutromal do.
Doreas, Cossidah, Chacen, Dook } MUSLINS
Hummums
Coarse striped cotton Cloths
Black and other coloured Indian Taffities
Do. do. Chinese do.
Black and white Chinese Sattins
Blue and white do. Lutestrings
Heavy black Pepper
Isinglass
Cordage assorted

Old Madeira Wine

Port do.
Sherry do. in quarter casks
Claret in cases
Holland Gin in pipes
English Perry
An iron Book-Case

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 31. 3t

A House and Lot in *Burlington.*

FOR SALE,

A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and large well improved Garden; with a large Clover Lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Spring House, &c. in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey.

This property is allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 160 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on one side by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.

The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river,—with a pump of water at the back door, besides two fine springs rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.

For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to

GEO. WALKER.

Who has also For Sale,

Lots in Washington City.

march 31. §

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subscribers.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
No. 13, Arch Street
march 31 4tawtf

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1798.

LETTERS for the British Packet for Falmouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, 3d of April, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. Inland postage must be paid to New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

march 30.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awrr1y

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, March 26.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Roundey arrived here on Saturday from Lisbon, in 40 days, informs that the re-connoitering frigates of Earl St. Vincents fleet, announced, on the 9th Feb. by signals, that the Spanish fleet, were getting under way in the harbour of Cadiz; that the British fleet then lying in Lisbon, were instantly ordered in readiness to proceed to sea, and were out of Lisbon early on the next morning—and that when he sailed, which was the 11th, signals were given that the fleet were within 8 leagues of the Spaniards. Capt. Roundey adds, that it was reported, the Spanish fleet were ordered out by the French Executive Directory, at all risques, for the purpose of joining the fleet at Brest. The Spanish ships which came out were but 23, the English 22.

Capt. Roundey, from Lisbon, informs, that the treaty between France and Portugal, remains unratified.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

We learn with pain from Charleston, S. C. that a tremendous FIRE broke out in that city on the 19th inst. by which 22 houses were consumed—commencing in King-street. We have no printed accounts of this sad catastrophe, as our informant sailed early in the morning of the fire.

TRANSLATIONS

For the Argus, from French papers by the James—continued from our last.

RASTADT, Jan. 15.

Since unlimited powers are arrived to the diet of the deputation of the empire, negociations for peace will not fail to be soon opened.

Yesterday the deputation held their twelfth meeting, to-day the full powers will be presented.

Citizen Bacher, after stopping here a few days, took the rout for Ratisbon, where he will make his appearance at first as a private citizen, after which he will display himself charge d'Affairs of the French republic.

Letters from Vienna of the 30th December, to several merchants here mention, that at the moment of the departure of the express, several Greek merchants were arrested, who had printed in the language of their nation, revolutionary writings, to be spread over Turkey and the Archipellago islands. They are also accused of being the authors of the present revolution in Turkey. The Turkish ambassador on this occasion will make the more serious representations to the emperor. It is also said, that the Greeks established at Vienna, have an understanding with several rich Greek merchants established in Hungary, whose influence extends into Turkey.

The same letters also mention, that the Turkish rebels, after a terrible bloody battle, took Belgrade by assault, and that all the inhabitants of that miserable place were massacred. The 7th December, the commandant forbad the inhabitants to receive any strangers in their houses. Several Jews were taken up as spies.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated 11th Dec.

"The French revolution has extended its effects from Lisbon to this place. The Grand Sultan has the mortification to see the old system overturned here as well as in several other countries. France will soon cover Europe with its numerous and valiant legions. Instead of being a friend at a distance, she has become a dangerous neighbor. The capture of the former Venetain islands on our coasts, by the French occupies all the attention of the Divan. at the same time the spirit of Liberty manifests itself in all the Morea, and Old Greece.

"The Turkish troops will not be able much longer to keep order in their provinces The beginning of this month an ambassador was sent to Paris, with very pressing instructions to make representations to the French government, and to enter into negociations. As there have been great insurrections in some of the islands of the Levant, the French general Serrurier, commanding at Venice, was obliged to dispatch great reinforcements to these islands, which has served to increase the Porte's anxiety. Since which the Porte seems determined to take strong measures to meet these exigencies. Conferences have been held with the Russian minister, and it is yet possible, that before the end of this century, Russia will be the ally of Turkey in a common cause, especially if Prussia shall be forced to declare itself, and that the French should extend yet farther the miseries of war. It is possible, that in such a case England will also ally itself with the Porte against France."

BASLE. January 14.

Political affairs occupy more than ever our Magistrates, and the Senate is occupied every day. To day we waited with extraordinary impatience news from Upper Switzerland; they inform us that several towns and communes in the country of Vaude, have renewed their oath of fidelity, with some reservations analogous to present circumstances. Some regiments of the German Territory, who had orders to march, received counter orders. The news of to day is, that 15,000 French troops have entered on the frontiers of Berne; their troops passed through Geneva in small divisions of 4 or 500 men—other troops have also arrived at Huninguen, and other places in our neighbourhood.

TURIN, January 6

Our court proposed an alliance offensive & defensive with the Cisalpine republic. The project of the treaty contained among other articles that the two powers should reciprocally give up the Refugees who had found an asylum in the respective countries, which article is absolutely contrary to the principles of the Cisalpine Constitution. The Directory announced, that the Cisalpine Republic was negociating with the French Republic an alliance which would be the basis of its political existence, and that it could make no treaty with any other nation, till said treaty was concluded.

An express from Genoa to Paris, brings an account that part of the regiment of Waterville has been disarmed by the national guards of Noyon. Three Individuals have lately been guillotined at Brussels.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *April* 2

"EUGENIUS."—To morrow.

A resolution of the House of Representatives was carried this forenoon, ayes 55, noes 27, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House the instructions to, and dispatches from our envoys at Paris, referred to in his message of the 19th March.

—

DIED—this morning of a Consumption, Mr. JOHN P. MORETON, one of the most distinguished Performers of the Company belonging to the New-Theatre of this city.

—

The Theatre will be closed three days as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. MORETON.

Mr. Fennell's Night will be on Thursday—and Mr. Harwood's on Saturday.

—

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to a merchant of this city, dated January 27.

"The government of Hamburgh, we understand, have submitted to some of the measures imposed on them by the French, but seem determined to resist the one that had for its object the confiscation of British property, and the non-admittance of our shipping into their ports, but the other alarming measures of the French with respect to neutral vessels, we dare say will be adhered to with the utmost rigor.—Premiums of insurance from hence to America are not yet quite fixed, but it is expected they will be as high as 20 guineas, with proportionate returns for convoy, should any be appointed, but it remains a matter of doubt whether it will be expedient for your shipping to avail themselves of the protection of our flag; tis a very delicate point, and your minister, Mr. King, is no doubt under great embarrassments how to act for the best under such perplexing circumstances."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore.

"The Union from Harwich sailed about the 8th of February. By her we are informed that doubts are entertained respecting the policy of granting a convoy to the Americans. Capt. Porter says, that on application for convoy to the Americans, Mr. Pitt said, that this measure if complied with, would give exclusive advantages to the Americans, whereas if refused, the difference of premium in favor of British bottoms, would more than meet our difference of duty."

—

COMMUNICATION.

When a vile declaimer in excuse of foreign robbery and insult, who is himself A NOTED GAMBLER, attempts to gull his hearers by appealing to the purity of his motives and his money transactions, he is likely to obtain equal credence with a bawd, who should make protestations of chastity, or a BULLY, *who expects to establish a character of bravery by calling names from an* INACCESSIBLE SITUATION.

However consonant such attempts may be to the views and decorum of our Frenchified patriots, the independent citizens of the United States are not to be thus BE-GILED.

—

A Paris paper of January 27, contains the following particulars of a

REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

The patriotic party have been for some time strengthening themselves. The most influencial of them, determined to sign what they called the "Constitutional Symbol," an act containing the general principles which, in the sense of the patriots of Batavia, ought to be the basis of the constitution, as well as of the provisional government. The number of signers soon became considerable, and among them many of the names of the representatives.

At length, on the 21st January, every thing being prepared, and the most secure measures taken to preserve the public tranquility, orders were given at 4 A. M. to arrest six members of the commission of foreign affairs, and at the same time the rest of the representatives were invited to attend in the hall of the national convention.

At five o'clock the members who had signed the symbol, had assembled with the President at the residence called Harlem; many others soon attended; at seven o'clock a majority present, a and detachment of the national guards, and other troops in pay had collected in ceremony before this assembly of conventional members, and conducted them into the national hall, amidst popular acclamations.

The assembly was immediately formed and the President, after having proclaimed the motives of this extraordinary convocation, ordered, with consent of a great majority, the arrest of 21 members, exclusive of the committee already arrested; two of the 21 not being found, the remaining 19 were instantly conveyed and lodged in a neighbouring hall, and by a solemn decree the 21, together with the six of the diplomatic commission, were excluded from a seat in that body.

The assembly purified by that exclusion, decreed successively the fundamental articles of the constitution, those which establish a provisional government and which assure, with the public tranquility, the plenitude of the Conventional power.

The assembly declared itself permanent and pursued peaceably the course of their operations. Commissioners were soon sent into all the provinces, and every thing announces that calm will there be preserved also

[Thus the French proceed in their republicanizing project!—they have not only converted all France into one great Bastile, but they are compelling their allies to do the same in *their* countries—If it was not for the Atlantic between America and France, it would not be one month before the Jacobins in our government, would arrest the President, Secretaries and the principal advocates of our government, and imprison or banish them; taking the whole government into their own hands. Even now, some schemes of the kind may be on foot.]

AN ORDINANCE,

For the appointment of a High Constable for the city of Philadelphia and prescribing his duties.

SECT. 1. IT *is hereby ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia in select and common councils assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That on or before the fifth day of April next ensuing and at the first meeting of the select and common councils to be held in the month of December every year hereafter, and whenever a vacancy shall happen by death, removal from office, or otherwise, there shall be chosen by a concurrent vote of the select and common councils, a High Constable of the said city; which officer shall have all the powers and authorities which a constable of the said city can exercise by the common law—by any act of the general assembly of this commonwealth or any ordinance of the said city.—And he shall take rank and precedence among the officers of the city, next before the constables thereof, and shall carry in his hand a short staff or mace to distinguish him in the execution of his office; and all constables and citizens of the said city are hereby enjoined and required to be aiding and assisting to the High Constable in the execution of his office when thereunto reasonably required by him.

Sec. 2. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the particular and especial duty of the High Constable to walk through the streets lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia daily with his mace in his hand, taking such rounds that in a reasonable time he shall visit all parts of the city, and examine all vagrants, beggars, and such others as shall fall under the description of idle and disorderly persons by any act of assembly of this state, as to the place of their residence and the mode they pursue of acquiring a livelihood; and upon refusal to give him an account thereof, or not giving a satisfactory account to carry such persons before the Mayor or Recorder, or some one of the aldermen, to be dealt with according to law; to give notice to the city commissioners, to to the Mayor, Recorder or some one of the aldermen, of all nuisances, obstructions and impediments in the streets lanes and alleys of the said city in order that they may be removed and the authors thereof prosecuted; to give information to the Mayor, Recorder and aldermen or some one or more of them, of all offences committed against the laws and ordinances in being, and of the names of the offenders and witnesses, in order that prosecutions may be commenced and obedience enforced to the regulations for the well governing of the city. And the said High Constable shall have and execute all the powers and authorities vested in the officer directed by law to be appointed for registering and granting certificates to chimney sweepers—And generally shall superintend the execution of and cause obedience to the ordinances now in force or hereafter to be enacted, and to do and perform all such other matters and things as the select and common councils shall by ordinance or resolution from time to time ordain and direct, and all such things as the Mayor, Recorder and aldermen or any of them shall reasonably require touching the order regulation and police of the city.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted,* That the high constable to be appointed by virtue of this ordinance, shall as a full compensation for all duties and services incumbent on and to be performed by him, receive a salary at the rate of seven hundred dollars per annum during his continuance in office—which shall be paid quarter yearly by orders on the city treasurer, to be drawn by the mayor of the city for the time being, and so much of the ordinance entitled An ordinance establishing the salaries of certain officers passed the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, as provides for the annual salary of an high constable shall be and the same is hereby repealed and made null and void.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the ordinance passed by the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in common council assembled, on the 14th of September, A. D. 1789, entitled An ordinance for the appointment of a high constable for the city of Philadelphia, and for ascertaining his duty and pay—be and the same is hereby repealed and annulled made void.

Enacted into an ordinance at Philadelphia this twenty-ninth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

KEARNY WHARTON,
President of the Common Council.
FRANCIS GURNEY,
President of the Select Council.

(L. S.)

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Ship Swift Packet, Gribben, Savannah,	6
Brig Nancy, Hoggard, Bermuda,	12
Anna, Massit, Gonaives	15
Schr. Hopewell, Jewitt, Cape Francois	12
Andrew, Kinlep, Georgetown, S. C.	11
Charlotte, Newhall, Boston	8
Favorite, Weymouth, Richmond	5
F. American, Carpenter, N. Carolina	5
Sloop Nabby, Morgan, Newbern	8

CLEARED.	
Ship N. Liberties, Howell,	N. York
Reba and Betsey, Nimmo	Virginia
Brig Liberty, Lillibridge	Havannah
Betsey, Read	St. Mary's
Sloop Julian, Sherman	L'Anevean
Nymph, Tyler	N. York

A British frigate, with 9 American vessels for the W. Indies, went to sea from the Chesapeak on Friday last, when several ships of war lay in Hampton Roads.

New-York March 29.

ARRIVED	DAYS.
Ship Arethusa, Ham,	Calcutta, 6 months
Brig Russel, Abeel,	Port-au-Platt 15
Sloop Venus, Peel,	Boston.

Ship Eliza, Capt Chase, from Canton, has arrived at Rhode-Island.

Boston, March 26.

Arrived schr. Richard and Edward, capt. Roundey, from Lisbon, 40 days. Left there ship Poly, Potter, of Boston, brig Mary, Treadwell, of do. for Madeira, brig Polly, Lasky, of Marblehead, from Bilboa, brig Trial, Dean, of Salem, from do. schr.—— Mackintire, of Danvers, from Bourdeaux; schr. Sally, Leach, of Salem, from do; schr. John and Maryann, Russel, of Marblehead, from Bilboa; brig ——, Proctor. Capt. Burroughs, in a ship, sailed a fortnight before capt. R. for Boston, brig Two Friends, Merry, of Portsmouth, from Hamburgh was taken by the French and ordered for Cadiz, was retaken by the English and sent to Lisbon, and was released; she sailed for Norfolk in company with the Newfoundland fleet under convoy, the 10th of Feb.

Baltimore, March 30.

Arrived this day from Annapolis, where he left his vessel yesterday, captain Greybill of the ship Ardent, 20 days from Gonaives

Captain G. informs, that an attack had been made by the French on the Mole, about the 20th of February. They entered the place by surprize and reached the church without opposition but afterwards met with a repulse.

Last evening arrived the brig Samuel, captain Young, 11 days from New Providence, into which place he was carried on his homeward bound passage from the Havanna, cargo libelled and 100 days allowed to prove it American property.

The ship Union, captain Porter, from Harwich, (Eng.) which he left some time in February, is below.

FOR SALE,

At No. 149, South Front-street,

Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. casks
Mountain do. in qr. casks
Colemenar do. in do.
A few kegs fresh Raisins

ALSO,

A few packages of Calcutta Goods—Consisting of

Humhums
Tickery
Patna Chintz
Persians, black and coloured
Bandannas, Choppa Romals, Barhar and Pullicat Handkerchiefs

april 2. *3t

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

TO BE SOLD,

TWO handsome new three story brick Dwelling Houses, ten rooms in each; a Livery Stable, large enough to contain thirty horses and a large Coach House; all completely finished. There is a convenient yard with a pump in it, for the accommodation of the buildings.——Any person inclining to purchase, by applying at the buildings, No 46 and 48 North Sixth Street, may view them, and be informed of the terms, which will be made easy if required.

N. B. The houses will be sold separately or together, as it may best suit the purchaser; one of the houses is well calculated for a tavern or private family. *eo5t april 2.

FORGERIES.

WHEREAS several Forgeries have been committed in this city and New-York and other places by 3 or 4 men, 2 are now confined in New-York goal for life, one of them by name Dr. Grant, alias Smith White; another by name Dr. Gilbert, alias Lewis; forged a bill of exchange on Nicholas Cook of New-York with a letter of advice from Messrs. Brown, Benson & Ives of Providence, they also forged 3 checks in the name of Nicholas Cook, also 2 checks in the name of John Rathbone.—William Grant is about 24 years old, light complexion, long favored, his countenance by no means expressive, but rather silly or unmeaning; breathes uncommonly hard, and frequently heaves a sigh, rather thin built, slender constitution, has a hacking cough consumptive look, wore a green cloth coat in July '96, has a defect in one or both front teeth, lived some time clerk with Nicholas Cook in New-York—Gilbert, alias Lewis is rather fat or lusty, has a scar over one of his eyes, Grant & Gilbert in June 1796 forged letters of recommendation and credit to this city, from J. Rathbone, Nicholas Cook, Hoyt & Tom, Pell & Mellick, John Rathbone's was well executed, Grant boarded at Mr. Grimes' Tavern the George, corner of Mulberry and Second-street; Gilbert in 7th street, and kept a one horse chaise.—Grant slept in a room with Mr. Robert Bicknell, and broke open his bureau, while Mr. B was at Baltimore, and stole a bill of exchange for 120 dollars, from the signature he forged 2 drafts on the Pennsylvania bank, dated 6 July '96, one for four hundred and forty-two dollars, and gave it to Mr. Wilcox's black boy to receive, the Bank being shut the boy was taken into custody by Mesher a constable, the draft lays at the Mayor's office; the other draft for 225 dollars was paid by the Bank soon in the morning of the 7th July—on the 9th, Saturday afternoon, he received through the hands of Messrs. Debauffre and Goodwin a draft of William Priestman's, dated 8 th July on the United States Bank for 100 dollars. Being too late to receive it that night, he forged another from the signature on the United States Bank for 446 dollars dated 10th July, Sunday, which was paid on Monday morning, early. 13th or 14th July he appeared in a new dress new boots, &c. and removed to a more retired lodging, at Mrs Smith's between Arch and Race-streets, 3 days after, he set out for Virginia Springs, but upon the road he slept in a room with a gentleman and robbed his saddle bags of some watches for which he was sentenced at Baltimore to the wheel barrow, but lately released, having very good friends in Connecticut.—— Any person who can prove his writing upon conviction of the offender, shall receive 100 dollars reward, as the United States Bank have refused to pay the money, apply to William Priestman, No. 15 south 5th-street Philadelphia.

In a few days the 3 checks evidently wrote by the same Grant, 2 gentlemen having sworn to his writing, will be left at the Mayor's office for inspection.

april 2 6t.

For Sale,

By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamboodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pullicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glass
FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. §1w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz —No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and
a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

This Day will be Landed,
At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—
Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy
Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.
For Sale by
PETER KUHN.
P. S.

The above Brig for sale if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.
march 26. 10t

Freight Wanted.
FOR BREMEN,
The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,
NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.
For *Freight* only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.
Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.
—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Claret in cases, Port Wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.
march 20. tuths2w

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship
SARAH,
Captain COOPER.
FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.
JOHN VAUGHAN.
march 17. §

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Russel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Master*,
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,
BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.
N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.
march 30. 2awim

Ten Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber, an indented Boy, named WILLIAM ASTON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, thick short hair, speaks remarkably fast. Had on when he went away, a short corduroy Jacket and trowsers, and round hat. All persons are cautioned not to credit him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of his contracting—and all persons are desired not to harbor or employ him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Masters of vessels and others are desired not to take him away at their peril.—Any person apprehending the said runaway, and lodging him in Jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by applying to
JOHN HARPER,
167 Arch, or 31 South Third-street.
march 30.

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.
THE subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, until the number, required by the said law to enable the Commissioners to certify the same to the Governor for incorporating the Stockholders, be subscribed
RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.
Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

Escapes.
BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man. about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Lest the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade —Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison.
GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*
Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

Ran away from the subscriber,
on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philapelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14. 3aw3w

Forgeries Committed.
WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-street; his friends live in New-England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, sickly look.
march 17. *3aw3w

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.—Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

New-York, January 24, 1798
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
BY MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.
To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.
☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York-- Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,
A good situation for a Country SEAT,
FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.
For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.
2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Procter, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.
Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. *m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf